For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

Nippon Times

For Independence and Fraternity

No. 16,049 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1943 Price 15 Sen

ANTI-AXIS CONCLAVE ON RELIEF REFUSES ASSISTANCE TO INDIA

Chairman Acheson Claims Conference Cannot Be Concerned With Indian Famine

INDIGNATION AROUSED

British Delegate Backs Confab Leader—Parley Divided

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 26.—Because the anti-Axis relief and reconstruction conference now being held in Atlantic City turned down the request of the Indian league in the United States to take relief measures for the Indian famine, a violent reaction has been created, with every prospect that the issue will become the center of a stormy discussion. The Indian federation has expressed great indignation and with the delegates attending the conference dividing themselves into two camps—one for Indian relief and the other against it—the situation is nearing a crisis.

Sildar Singh, president of the Indian league, today revealed the answer to the request he made for aid of the Indian famine which he had received from Dean Acheson, chairman of the conference. In that note, Dean Acheson declared, "The conference is being held to discuss measures for the relief and reconstruction of area devastated by war and because of that reason such a problem as the Indian famine cannot be taken up by the conference."

Expressing bitter indignation, Sildar Singh disclosed that he had sent the following message to Acheson: "If the conference cannot discuss the Indian problem because it is being held according to the rules stipulated in the pact signed on November 9, then the pact needs to be amended. Should the conference take the attitude of leaving India to her fate then that will serve as excellent propaganda material for Japan. That is because in doing that the American and European nations will prove again that they care nothing for the welfare of the people of Asia."

Fearful of the bad effects to come should they leave this question completely ignored, the conference authorities are apparently in a dilemma. Among the delegates favoring the discussion of the Indian problem are those of Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Mexico, the South African Union, and the Chungking regime. The fact that Britain, on whose shoulders lie the greatest blame for the horrible famine, is indicating opposition is causing bitter anger among the Indians.

GERMANS WILL PRAY AT YASUKUNI SHRINE

To Offer Appreciation to War Heroes

About 30 German residents in Tokyo, led by Franz Josef Spahn, Director of the Japan Branch of the German National Socialist Party, will worship at the Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan, at 11:30 a.m. November 30.

Representing all the German residents in Japan, they will pray for the spirits of Japanese officers and men who sacrificed their lives in the present war, and also express their hearty appreciation for the great victory gained by the Japanese Forces in the aerial battles off Bougainville.

5 Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—German torpedo plane units attacked a big enemy convoy off Algiers yesterday afternoon, and sank two destroyers and three transports, totaling 38,000 tons, and also heavily damaged two destroyers, one large transport and one warship, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

It was also revealed that German air forces last night bombed the enemy supply base at Naples.

Swede-French Rebel Ties Set

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—The Swedish Government will open diplomatic relations with the French rebel regime and a Swedish representative to Algiers has been appointed, it was announced today. However, Sweden's relations with the Vichy Government will be maintained.

Japanese Forces in Buin Down 32 Enemy Aircraft

Domei

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BASE, November 28.—A formation of 96 enemy fighter and bomber planes attacked the Buin area, Bougainville Island, on November 22, but our ground units shot down 20 of them. Again on November 26, 12 of the enemy fighter and bomber planes which came over the island were bagged by our ground artillery. The damages on our side were all slight.

Mono Bombed

Domei

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BASE, November 28.—Imperial Navy Air Forces bombed Mono Island and the enemy landing place at the mouth of Torokina River, Bougainville Island, early in the morning and again at night, on November 26. In the morning raid, one place was set afire, but in the night raid, the results could not be ascertained because of the darkness.

Wounded Reach Pearl Harbor

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 27.—The first of the wounded American troops sent back from the Gilbert fighting reached Pearl Harbor today. One man pointed out that the American losses were appallingly high and that the Marines particularly had suffered the largest number of casualties since the beginning of their history, reports reaching here from Pearl Harbor reveal.

Suffering from the memory of the furious Japanese assaults and the horrible number of men lost by the Americans, those returning had the following to say:

"The fighting is one in which the losses are really great. The killed and wounded sustained by the Americans ran up to a terrific figure. The casualties suffered by the Marines were particularly high, being the greatest in its history. In spite of the fact that the Americans bombarded and bombed the enemy furiously prior to landing once they started landing they were subjected to furious, concentrated assaults by the Japanese Defense Forces. We were battered terribly while we were on the way to the shore from the landing launches.

"At Makin a large number of vessels ran aground on coral reefs."

Other reports reveal that Lieutenant-Colonel James Roosevelt, son of the American President, who is taking part in the Gilbert operations, declared, in announcing the death in action of Colonel Gardner Conroy, commander of the 165th regiment, "When Conroy was killed I was standing not more than three feet away from him."

Kincaid at New Post

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—The anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced today that Vice-Admiral Thomas Kincaid arrived on November 26 at his new post as commander of the anti-Axis naval forces in the Southwestern Pacific, succeeding Vice-Admiral Arthur Carpenter, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

290 STRIKES HELD IN U.S. IN OCTOBER

Total of 975,000 Labor Days Lost

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 27.—A total of 975,000 labor days was lost during the month of October as compared to 243,756 labor days lost in the same month last year, it was revealed today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In the figures released by the bureau it was disclosed that there had been 290 strikes, involving 215,000 workers during October.

The report in substance was as follows:

The number of labor days lost during October due to strikes was 975,000, one-eighth of the total American labor days in that month. In the same month last year 243,756 labor days were lost.

There were 290 strikes involving 215,000 workers, most of whom were those who took part in the coal miners' strike carried out over a scattered area in the eastern coal mines between October 13 and the end of the month. The coal strike involved 40 per cent of the total of those who took part in strikes and more than half of the total labor days lost.

QUAKE IN TURKEY KILLS 600

Houses Wrecked in Severe Upheaval North of Ankara

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—An earthquake of unusual severity was experienced in a vast area north of Ankara on the night of November 26, an Ankara broadcast says.

More than 600 persons lost their lives and in some districts almost all houses were wrecked. Feeble tremors were felt in Ankara on the morning of November 27, it was added.

E. Asia Scribes Tour Osaka

The delegates to the recent General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers arrived at Osaka Sunday afternoon, ending their visit to the Kyoto district. After inspecting the plants of the Asahi and Mainichi, they made a sightseeing tour through Osaka City. They will inspect the Mint Monday morning.

ORDNANCE BUREAU OF U.S. INEFFICIENT

Baldwin Assails Navy's Incompetency

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 27.—Hanson Baldwin, widely known American military commentator, today delivered a biting tirade against the impotency of the Ordnance Bureau of the United States Navy, charging that that body was doing nothing to improve the American torpedoes, mines, projectiles and other arms.

Baldwin's denunciation of the Navy Bureau was as follows:

"The United States Navy, particularly the Ordnance Bureau, is completely impotent as regards improvements on mines, torpedoes, and shells. It is said that American warcraft have the best anti-aircraft guns than any other navy in the world but the only thing which was designed by Americans was the five inch gun; the 40 millimeter gun and the 20 millimeter gun were both designed by foreigners.

"With two years already passing since America's entry into the war American torpedoes are still inferior in explosive power. The weaknesses of the early days are of course gradually being remedied. But the audio-magnetic torpedo perfected and recently put into use by the Germans is far superior to anything America has.

"The American mines are also failures. The incompetency and indolence of some departments in the Ordnance Bureau is terrible. It is not that the members of that bureau have no technical ability. The best of the civilian technicians are being used. But the fact is that these technicians quit in disgust soon after staying at their posts for a while.

"The terrific abundance of red tape, the slackness of activity, and the supervisory attitude taken by the officials in some departments of the bureau are the reasons the technicians quit. This tendency is more outstanding in the Navy than in the Army. There has not been one high naval officer who has been put on the retired list for inefficiency or incompetency but numerous high Army officers have been given the axe for such reasons. Leaving the "sea Navy" out of this, the "land Navy" will have to put its setup in order and place stress on the increasing of efficiency."

YANK SENATOR HITS LEND-LEASE POLICY TOWARD S. AMERICA

Senator Butler Says It Must Be Stopped as No Benefits Gained

IS BREEDING DISTRUST

Good Neighbor Principle Is Menaced Seriously, He Emphasizes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 26.—The good neighbor policy of the United States Government was bitterly criticized by Senator Hugh Butler, Republican from Nebraska, who recently visited South America to investigate into the lend-lease situation, in his article published in the Readers' Digest. Butler's article follows:

"During my recent trip I particularly noticed that lend-lease commitments made in support of the good neighbor policy have resulted only in 'giving gifts to the South American countries.' They never brought any benefits to the United States, nor did they foster the United States relations with Central and South American countries. If the American Government continues the lend-lease policy it will lose the trust of the American Continent inasmuch as they will be made to think that dollar imperialism lies behind the United States policy.

"But if the lending and leasing of arms is entirely suspended, those countries which have been adjusting their financial conditions on the basis of the lend-lease policy will face bankruptcy. The United States should no longer play the role of the 'rich uncle.' She should take proper steps to gain the respect and confidence of those countries."

Then, in explaining the lend-lease conditions in each of the South American countries, Butler gave the following details:

"Honduras: Highways are now being constructed, but because of the lack of machinery, human labor is used. Consequently the expenditure for these projects is rising.

"Honduras also received $500,000 from the United States for welfare works, and her own expenditure for this purpose is only $7,260.

"Cuba: New military roads are being constructed. The United States loaned 10 destroyers to Cuba but they could be put to better use by the United States navy.

"Equador: Several warships were loaned to Cuba's navy, but they are lying idle. Welfare works in Equador are being carried out solely with the $2,000,000 donated by the United States.

"Guatemala: Guatemala received a $75,000 loan from the United States for welfare works. Her own budget for welfare enterprises is only $19,300.

"In dealing with the labor situation in those countries, Butler said:

"The workers at American factories in those countries are paid high wages. They work only for one or two days a week, and are constantly leaving their works. Thus, it has become necessary to employ men sent by the United States Government. The United States Embassy at Mexico employs 647 workers and the number in the Embassy at Brazil is greater."

Vice-President Henry Wallace has refuted the statement of Senator Butler in the following words, according to Washington reports.

"The statement of Senator Butler is a slander on the friendly countries of the American continent. The good neighbor policy is the policy of the United States people who fully appreciate the sincere contributions made by Central and South American countries toward the execution of the war."

Colombia Declares War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 27.—The Colombian Government declared war against Germany last night, according to reports from Bogota. Foreign Minister Carlos Lozano, in explaining the Government policy in the Upper House today, said that Colombia would follow the same policy taken by Brazil of not actually participating in warfare. Instead, Lozano said, Colombia will strengthen national defense.

JAPANESE FORCES CLOSING IN ON FOE'S UNITS AT CHANGTEH; ENEMY RETREAT INTERCEPTED

SALAZAR CLARIFIES NEUTRALITY POLICY

Portuguese Premier Blasts Preposterous Rumors Concerning Macao

SPEAKS IN PARLIAMENT

Declares Relations With Japanese Nation Have Always Been Friendly

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—The relations between Japan and Portugal are normal, declared Portuguese Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, in a speech before the Portuguese Parliament. He claimed the rumor that Japanese or Nanking forces had invaded Macao, Portuguese territory, as entirely unfounded.

"The fact is quite the contrary," he asserted. "The Macao authorities negotiated with Japanese authorities and the Nanking Government concerning the administrative policies of Macao and in this negotiation, Japan has always shown the attitude of goodwill and friendship."

Policy Clarified

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, speaking in the National Assembly on November 27, clarified Portugal's foreign policy.

In his speech he stressed again that the policy of the Portuguese Government is to persist in the present attitude of neutrality in the war.

His speech thus disposed of various mendacious reports circulated by anti-Axis quarters telling of a change in the direction of Portugal's foreign policy.

The gist of Premier Salazar's speech was as follows:

"The neutrality policy of the Portuguese Government will not be affected in the least by the signing of the Portuguese-British agreement concerning the Azores Islands.

"The Portuguese-British Agreement is an arrangement most in keeping with the interests of Portugal.

"The agreement came to be signed in this manner. Under the Portuguese-British Alliance Pact the British Government proposed to Portugal that it be allowed to use the Azores Islands so as to preclude danger to anti-Axis shipping in the Atlantic. The contents of the British proposal were limited to matters of a military character of absolute necessity to Britain.

"The Portuguese Government, on consultation with the Spanish Government, made Britain issue a clear statement saying that the neutrality policies of Portugal and Spain do not conflict in the least with the war policy of Britain.

"By this statement both Portugal and Spain were able to remove their apprehensions lest their neutrality should be violated at any moment. They also could solve various vexed domestic difficulties after getting Britain to indemnify them properly. That is to say, both countries were to receive considerable supplies of munitions and foodstuffs from Britain while it was to be arranged for them to increase the trade with their colonies and possessions.

"Furthermore, Britain and the various British Dominions gave a guarantee that the sovereign rights of Portugal would be respected by them, a guarantee to which the United States adhered."

ITALIAN LABORERS SUFFER

21 Get Death Sentence by Foe Because They Asked for Food

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—Twenty-one Italian laborers were sentenced to death by anti-Axis Court Martial on the charge that they were guilty of rebellion, it is reported from Naples.

It was added that these workers had made demands for food to the anti-Axis authorities because they could not feed their families.

Snobbishness of Yankees Hit By Chungking Soldier

Liu Feng Charges Americans Are Not Cooperating—Diary Exposes Low Discipline, Feuds Among Chiang's Forces

By K. FUJII
Of the Army Press Corps

ON THE FOREMOST FRONT IN THE NORTHERN INDO-BURMESE BORDER AREA.—The arrogant, brutal attitude which the British hold toward the Chungking forces, the terrible suffering in malaria-ridden jungles, and the hopelessly disintegrating discipline among the Chiang troops, are among the notable points revealed in a dairy found in the pockets of an enemy sub-company commander named Liu Feng, whose body was left abandoned on the X X front. In his diary, Liu Feng expresses hate for the Americans and British and sorrow in Chungking's futile resistance.

Liu Feng's diary follows:

September 11: Colonel Ho Lung was ordered to return home and boarded a plane together with 17 American officers. On the way, the plane developed trouble and though the pilot tried to turn back the trouble worsened and the plane finally broke up in the air. Colonel Ho Lung and the 17 American officers bailed out and landed in central Burma (name of the place unknown). In the mountains they were surrounded by Burmese and X of them were immediately killed. The fate of Colonel Ho Lung is unknown. The American planes cannot be trusted.

September 14: Division Commander Sun, returning from an inspection tour of the front, issued the following two orders. 1.To get used to jungle fighting the officers and men must learn from the tree climbing of monkeys. 2-All must direct efforts for the prevention of malaria.

September 16: The place where we are staying is the worst malaria-infested spot in the world. It is also the habitat of the fearful mountain leech. While walking three times across and back the regimental area my legs were bitten 28 times.

September 17: Because the budget for the Americans' pay is so great the regimental intendant officer and Company Commander Kiang had a big argument today. It is not unusual for clashes to occur with the American officers on the problem of food.

September 22: We have reached the training district and have started work on jungle fighting. Near the station, one of our comrades was killed and two others wounded by a British officer. How sad it is that the three of them meekly took without any resistance the bestial brutality handed out by a British captain. It is also a humiliating thing for the Chinese army. I do not know what direct reason caused this case but I will never forget the insulting attitude with which a member of the white race treated us. In spite of the fact that we are concentraging the utmost of strength in order to aid them they do not cooperate with us. In spite of the fact that they absolutely cannot get along without our aid they do not re-examine their own faults one whit. This unequal action while fighting in joint operations comes, I think, from their depraved and arrogant psychological state.

September 27: Because of the insufficient amount of food dropped to us we killed fish with hand grenades and ate them for dinner.

September 30: On the Leitow front, 90 out of a hundred have been stricken with malaria of a malignant and dangerous type. We have to prepare to attack the enemy in Burma but the unit's fighting power has declined terribly and has not recovered. One mosquito bite in the jungle is equal to being hit by a bullet. The recent malaria rate has declined to 60 out of a 100 but in view of the lack of quinine and in view of bitter experience in the past I feel uneasy about jungle fighting.

October 3: Liu Ping-chen, who has always been a bad actor, has instigated 14 of his squad and has killed his squad leader. Three of them later quit the plot but the other 12 after killing the squad leader deserted, taking with them a rifle apiece and one light machine-gun among them. Upon investigation, it has been revealed that Liu and his cohorts were former bandit troops drafted in order to make up for the lack of men in our unit. The squad leader also was at fault, having been chiseling his men of their pay. Where is the discipline of our army which considers bloody resistance the greatest of glories?

Chiang's Forces Face Complete Annihilation

LIGHTNING ADVANCE

Dive-Bombers of Imperial Air Force Raid City—Inflict Heavy Damage

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 27.—Crack Imperial Army Forces that suddenly landed on the southern shore of Lake Tungting on November 18 have been steadily defeating the enemy in the creek region. On November 23 they reached the south of Changteh. Thus, having their retreat completely cut off, the enemies are surrounded and now face complete annihilation. With the 74th and 100th Army forces of the enemy thus placed, the fighting spirit of the Imperial Forces is being further enhanced.

The units that landed on Hsuchia on November 18 and advanced southward along the Changteh River crossed the Yuan River to the southern shore at midnight of November 20, under the protection of artillery fire. Then, further chasing the fleeing enemy, they reached Pawangchu, 10 kilometers south of Teshan, and thus were in a position to attack the enemy at Changteh from their rear. The enemy left many bodies and war prisoners as well as various arms and munitions while the remnants hurriedly ran away.

Then at Kungliu on the other side of the river, many enemy boats were taken, and on November 24, our forces further advanced to the neighborhood of Chilikou, 6 kilometers south of Changteh, and crossing the Yuan river at that point, they are now engaged in fierce fighting.

Changteh Bombed

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 27.—Dive bomber units of Imperial Army Air Forces made an attack on the city of Changteh where the enemy forces are still resisting, at 1:35 p.m. today. Various military equipment in the city were smashed. It is also believed that the enemy's 73rd Army had suffered considerable damage by the air raid. All our planes safely returned to the base.

SCHMIDT WARNS FOE OF GERMAN REPRISAL

Blasts Anti-Axis Propaganda—'History of Reich Is Eternal,' He Says

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—Pounding home the fact that the German people are not the kind to give up and stating emphatically that the time would come when they would answer in actions the flood of wild talk now being let loose by the British, Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office, today blasted the lying anti-Axis propaganda being released in regard to the blind bombings of Berlin. Meeting reporters, Dr. Schmidt pointed out that the history of the German people is eternal and declared that they had gone through trials still more bitter than those they are now going through.

Said Dr. Schmidt:

"Brendan Bracken, Minister of Propaganda, and other British propagandists seem to be saying that the time has come again to demand an unconditional German surrender because the morale of the German people has been dealt a considerable blow by the latest blind bombing of Berlin and other areas. They may be saying this merely to express how strong they are but if they really believe what they are talking about I will have to tell

(Continued on Page 2)

IRISH PATRIOTS WISH BOSE FULL SUCCESS

Members of Green Front in Eire Back Cause of Azad Hind Army

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—The Green front, an organization which was inaugurated on September 1 with the objects of annexing the British territory in North Ireland to the State of Eire and liberating entire Ireland from British rule, held a memorial service for James Terry, the patriot who sacrificed his life for the cause of freeing North Ireland, at Eire a few days ago, according to a Dublin report.

The service was the occasion for those present to adopt a resolution of sympathy with the Indian independence movement led by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

The text of the resolution follows:

"We, members of the Republican Party of North Ireland, who have assembled to pay tribute to the memory of James Terry who was executed by British oppressors in North Ireland, hereby felicitate Subhas Chandra Bose, Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, for his remarkable efforts.

"We trust that along with the troops of the Republic of North Ireland, who are fighting for freedom, the Indian National Army will succeed in its struggle to establish truth, freedom, and justice."

JAPAN, REICH HAVE BIG RESPONSIBILITY

Both Nations Driving Toward New Ideal

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—Celebrating the seventh anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Germany Anti-Comintern pact, the German press on Thursday devoted much space to East Asiatic questions. Among the representative comments was the following one made by the National Socialist Party organ.

"Germany is the nation which defends Europe which lies always under the threat of Bolshevism and Japan is the nation which is saving the nations of East Asia from the evil hand of Anglo-American aggression. Japan and Germany are fighting against the old order which is aimed at the control of the world; they are driving forward toward a new ideal. Germany must win the war in order to save Europe from falling into the chaos of Bolshevism and at the same time Japan must cooperate with the newborn nations of East Asia to gain victory in order not to turn East Asia into an American India."

The Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung declared, "The signing of the anti-Comintern pact seven years ago was a diplomatic act having much foresight."

Pope Meets Foreign Envoys

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—Pope Pius XII invited the German, French, British and American envoys to the Vatican for a conference recently to discuss war issues, according to a Berne report to the Svenska Dagbladet.

BIG WARPLANE LOSS SUFFERED BY R.A.F.

Foe Admits Loss of 32 Craft In Berlin Raid; 54 U.S. Machines Downed

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—Royal Air Force bomber plane units again raided Berlin last night, according to London reports.

British authorities admitted the loss of 32 planes in the raids on Germany but as usual they exaggerated when they said that more than 1,000 planes participated and dropped 1,000 to 2,000 tons of bombs during these operations.

54 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following statement today concerning yesterday's air raids on Germany.

1. United States bomber plane units entered German territory yesterday and bombed Bremen, damaging hospitals, cultural and historic buildings. German planes and anti-aircraft guns downed 41 enemy planes, according to figures known so far. Also, in occupied area in Western Europe 13 American bomber and fighter planes were downed.

2. British air units entered German territory last night and attacked Stuttgart and Berlin. German night fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries shot down 39 enemy planes.

3. Within 24 hours, anti-Axis air forces lost in Germany and the Western occupied territory 93 planes, most of which were four-motored bombers.

4. German air forces bombed London last night.

Schmidt Warns Foe Of German Reprisal

(Continued From Page 1)

them that that is a big mistake.

"The German people are not the kind to give up and when the time comes they will repay Bracken and the others of his kind for their wild rantings. The American papers are calling this war the period of trial in 'the short history of the German people,' but they should know that the history of the German people is eternal and that they have lived through trials more bitter than those they are now going through."

Dr. Schmidt, who was wounded slightly in a recent raid, took up the British claim that he had lost his mental balance as a result of the wound and pointed to it as a typical example of lying British propaganda.

Aviation Cadets Graduate

The commencement ceremony of the Mito Army Aviation Signal Service School was held on Saturday at 10 a.m. in the presense of Major-General Toshisada Takada, principal of the Tokyo Juvenile Army Aviation School. On the occasion, honored graduates were granted awards.

The Past Week in Review

Fierce Battle Raging On 2 Gilbert Islands

Fierce fighting is now raging on Makin and Tarawa Islands of the Gilbert group where a part of the enemy force landed on the morning of November 21, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on November 22.

Close on the heels of this announcement, the Imperial Headquarters on November 23, released the glorious results obtained by the Imperial Navy Air Force and Ground Units since November 19, in this area. The announcement revealed that one medium-sized aircraft carrier and one destroyer were instantaneously sunk by the Imperial Navy Air Units while two other large-sized aircraft carriers were heavily damaged with one of them most probably sunk, one medium-sized aircraft carrier also heavily damaged and set ablaze and one transport heavily damaged and set ablaze as well as 36 planes shot down. The Imperial Ground Units also shot down a total of 89 planes.

The losses dealt to the United States navy in the Central and South Pacific areas within the short period of less than one month since the enemy landing on Mono Island on October 27, up to November 23, totaled 92 enemy warships including seven battleships, 12 aircraft carriers and 39 cruisers either sunk or damaged, while more than 641 enemy planes were shot down by the Japanese Forces.

Honors Awarded to Army and Navy Heroes

The Order of the Golden Kite posthumously awarded to 988 officers and men in the 52nd China Affair Army Award and the 12th Greater East Asia War Army Award was announced by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations on November 21.

These 988 departed heroes distinguished themselves in the Philippine campaign, the Ichang or other campaigns in North, Central or South China and were either killed in action or otherwise died in service. Among the number are the late Captain Masaru Yoshioka, the late Corporal Soichi Honda and the late Lance Corporal Ichiro Motoyama, who received Shukunko or Special Distinction Honors.

Meanwhile, the Navy Ministry announced on November 25, that citations have been awarded to the Special Attack Naval Unit that bravely attacked the enemy naval forces off Lunga, Guadalcanal, on the night of November 12, 1942, and also to the Guadalcanal Attack Naval Unit that scored great results off Savo Island on the night of November 14, last year.

New Operation Begun In Feng River Region

Japanese Forces which had succeeded in annihilating the enemy's 73rd Army in Hunan Province around Lake Tungting again started a new operation on the southern bank of the Feng River on the night of November 16. By the afternoon of the following day, the Japanese Forces swept out the 74th Army and 58th Division of Chungking which offered a stubborn resistance near Yangchiaoshan and its vicinity. On the same afternoon, they occupied Lumacheng. Early on the following morning the Japanese Forces penetrated into Tzuli, the seat of the 74th Army Headquarters and reduced it.

Certain Japanese Units after reducing Tsinshih and Yanghsien hotly pursued the 44th Army and, on November 19, completely occupied Linfeng. Another Unit went through the valley of the Feng River near Hsinchow and smashed about 3,000 enemy troops at Foowan, 24 kilometers south of Tsinshih, and penetrated into Tunghwayi early on November 17.

Thus, almost all key enemy bases south of the Feng River have fallen into Japanese hands, as a result of which about 4,000 enemy soldiers are facing annihilation.

Kurusu Raps U.S. Leaders For Starting Pacific War

Substantiating his assertions with various glaring proofs obtained from American sources, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu once again severely attacked the American leaders for starting this war, in a press conference at the Foreign Office on the eve of the second anniversary of the handing of the historic November 26 Note to him and Ambassador Nomura by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

"That the United States had been prepared for the outbreak of the war even before the memorable November 26 Note is clear from the Roberts Report, 'War and Peace' and other publications hitherto issued in America," declared Ambassador Kurusu.

"Moreover," stated Mr. Kurusu, "reliable information I received immediately after the outbreak of the war quoted President Roosevelt to have said, immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack, 'I placed Japan where I wanted her to be.' This means that Roosevelt had tried to cause Japan to strike America first, relieving the latter from the outward responsibility of starting the war."

Japan, Germany Agree On Medical Cooperation

Complete understanding has been reached between the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the German Embassy in Tokyo for closer cooperation between the two countries in the field of medicine in accordance with the stipulations of the Japanese-German Cultural Agreement of 1938, it was announced by the Board of Information on November 24.

To felicitate this occasion a luncheon was given by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu. He declared that the maintenance of close unity between Japan and Germany is the keystone of Japan's national policy and lauded the efforts of German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer in contributing toward the collaboration of the two countries. The Foreign Minister took the occasion also to congratulate the German Ambassador on having been decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon.

Japan to Give Full Aid to Manchou Reclamation Plan

The Imperial Government of Japan, at a Cabinet meeting on November 22, decided on extending cooperation and assistance to Manchoukuo for its urgent reclamation projects in the basin of the Sungari and Tungliao rivers and at 12 other places including Helikong.

In accordance with the decision, Japan will offer all-out cooperation and support to that country with regard to materials, funds and technique required for the execution of these projects. The two countries concerned will forge ahead in close collaboration to realize perfect self-sufficiency in regard to foodstuffs which is one of the most vital requirements under the current period of decisive battles.

The area to be reclaimed in accordance with the foregoing plans is equivalent to Kagoshima Prefecture in extent and will require 650 technicians. According to tentative plans, Japan will dispatch from 100 to 150 technical experts as well as various kinds of machines including water-pumps, dynamos, mixers, tractors, winches, trucks, boring machines and compressors.

U.S. Casualties in Pacific War Big and Costly

The personnel losses suffered by the enemy in the northern Solomons between October 27 and November 17 were set at between 19,095 and 24,045 in an extremely conservative estimate given out by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at a press conference held on November 22.

The Spokesman's estimate was made by taking into consideration the enemy's ability to conduct rescue but in view of the conditions surrounding fighting in darkness it is believed that the actual losses inflicted on the enemy were considerably greater. Also, the Spokesman's estimate did not include the troops carried by the transports sunk or damaged.

The value of the enemy warships sunk in the same area in the same period was estimated at $626,000,000 by the Spokesman. In view, however, of the increasing costs in the construction of warships, the cost of replacing the sunken warships is believed to be considerably greater now. To replace the ships sunk off Bougainville Island, a sum approaching a full billion dollars would be required, it is believed. It is to be noted that the estimate does not include ships which were only damaged.

100,000 Indian Troops Quit British Army

Encouraged by the Indian independence movement started by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, no fewer than 100,000 Indian troopers have so far deserted the British-Indian army, according to reports from India.

Of these deserters, 18,000 had risen in revolt and fled from the barracks carrying their arms while about 9,000 other native troopers have joined underground movements.

In the meantime, General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India, in his address before the session of the Indian Legislative Assembly on November 15, confessed that Britain with her present military strength in India would be powerless to face the Japanese Forces defending Burma. He further revealed that with the food situation in India at its worst today, the recapture of Burma would be an utter impossibility.

Lebanese Crisis Ends; President Chury Released

With the French Committee for National Liberation having bowed to British demands on November 21, the Lebanese President, Bishara Chury, who had been under arrest and in imprisonment since the start of the disorder, returned to Beirut on November 22, and has taken up his duties again, according to reports from Beirut. The reports further revealed that the other Cabinet Ministers were also being released.

De Gaullist forces which had been occupying strategic points within the city withdrew on the night of November 21, and calm has been restored.

Meanwhile, President Chury declared on November 24, that the Constitution Revision Bill approved by the Parliament on November 10, was still effective and that the French Mandate over Lebanon had ended. It is believed that the system of having a French High Commissioner for Lebanon will be abolished and that negotiations will be opened shortly for the exchange of diplomatic representatives. Syria is also said to have made a similar demand on General Georges Catroux.

ENEMY PRESS BUSY ON TRI-POWER MEET

Various Rumors Being Circulated; Reuter Says Parley to Begin Soon

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—The anti-Axis press has been circulating various rumors about the coming conference among Premier Josef Stalin, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill.

A Reuter Washington dispatch dated November 27, based on information obtained from a well-informed American quarter, said:

"The tripartite conference is expected to begin soon. Two issues will be discussed at the parley, namely, military strategy and plans for the future.

"The question of military strategy can be reduced to that of opening a second front. America and Britain have ready a scheme to open a second front early next spring, which was prepared by their army and naval authorities.

It is expected that Churchill will reveal the details of the plan to Premier Stalin at the coming conference.

U.S. PLANE OUTPUT LAGS

Producer Says Too Many Changes In New Aircraft Is Cause

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 27.—Defending the recent delay in American aircraft production, the president of the Fairchild Aircraft Company, today blamed it on the frequent changes being made in new-type planes.

"When a new-type plane is made," he said, "it is always changed in three months or half a year. Because of that a delay in production is unavoidable. It is also natural that much labor is wasted."

TRUNK ROOM

Trunks or Containers of Clothing and other articles are stored in our Trunk Room without being opened and under seal. Air in the room is dried by means of an Adsol Air Dryer, hence it is absolutely free from mould or mildew.
Also we have special Fur Vault with Moth proof equipment.

MITSUBISHI SOKO KAISHA
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT:
Tel.: Nihonbashi (20) 0857, 2145, 3020
1 Edobashi 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals — Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room..... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 to ¥8.00

TIFFIN • DINNER
Rainbow Grill

Basement of Osaka Bldg.
HIBIYA, TOKYO
(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)
5 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel

PORCELAIN WARE
SEITO SHOKAI
5, Ochome, Edobashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo
TEL. (20) 0419 CLOSED ON MONDAYS

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged.
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu, TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays every month.

WAKAMOTO
POTENT VITAMINS...
B1
Indicated for poor appetite, indigestion, malnutrition, constipation, diarrhea & various gastro-intestinal disorders, beriberi, neuritis, pellagra.
B2
...CONCENTRATE TABLETS
Excellent for growing infants & children, expectant & nursing mothers, patients on restricted diet, convalescents.
WAKAMOTO LTD.
(Manufacturing chemists)
Tokyo.

NITTO BLACK TEA
NITTO Black Tea with no equals in its fine aroma and delicious taste, is raised on a tropical plateau near TAIHOKU.
Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K. Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN CO., LTD.

We sell or exchange New and Used Typewriters.
Agents for Remington, Underwood, Continental Typewriters.
Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3801.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services. Lowest Prices, Prompt
We Sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

"Build Greater East Asia We Will, with Fiery Spirit and Iron Will"

MITSUI MINING CO., LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED: ¥200,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo
PRODUCERS and SELLERS
of
COAL, COKE, HEAVY CHEMICALS, SULPHATE OF AMMMONIA, SPELTER, BOILER ZINC, ZINC SHEETS, ZINC DUST, LEAD, SILVER AND GOLD, MACHINERIES AND TOOLS, FIRE BRICKS

"Fight Onward Till Asia is Asia's Own"

ESSENTIAL ATTRIBUTES OF JAPANESE ART

By Dr. JIRO HARADA

Dr. Jiro Harada explains the ideals and characteristics of Japanese art with illustrative stories in his book, A Glimpse of Japanese Ideals, published by the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai. Excerpts from the book are reproduced here with permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai to give further insight into the feeling with which Japanese artists down through the ages have approached their work.

Some of you may be familiar with the story of how Maruyama Okyo undertook to compete with Tanikaze, each agreeing to show the greatest work he could do, one as a noted painter and the other as a champion wrestler. According to the story the wrestler carried a huge rock from a mountain many miles away and placed it in the artist's garden. He carried it with both hands at one stretch, unassisted and without even resting once on the way. Many months were spent by the artist in finishing his rival painting. When it was finally done, the wrestler was indignant with Okyo over it.

"What is this? Are you making fun of me? This! And you the greatest painter of the day!" exclaimed the wrestler. He was exasperated, and not without some reason, we must admit, for he had waited over six months for the picture, and knew the great artist had been working hard on it all the time. Under the circumstances, it was but natural that he should expect, as he did, to see something elaborate, with an intricate design skillfully executed, and all the details minutely worked out. Instead, here he was confronted with the painting of a bow, merely a stringed bow, life-size. It appeared to him as if nothing could be simpler than to draw such a bow.

Artist's Efforts

The painter explained that this was the bow which the wrestler had received in the Imperial Presence as a mark of his championship. And out of a large box the artist took out a great number of long sheets of silk and paper with lines of varying lengths drawn on them.

"These are the records of my struggles and failures in trying to draw the bow," calmly explained the painter. "It is easy to draw a straight line with the aid of a ruler, but I wanted to draw this bow-string, more than six feet in length, freehand and with one stroke of the brush, even as you brought the rock from such a distance at one stretch, unaided and without resting."

So saying, the Painter showed the wrestler sheet after sheet of silk and paper—some with lines three, four, or five feet in length, and others even longer. Some were discarded because the line quivered, and others because the ink gave out.

It was a revelation to the wrestler. He had never thought of these things before. He turned again to the finished picture, and as he gazed upon it he was conscious of something hidden under the surface; he was awed by the dignity of the bow. He felt the vigor and strength of the stretched bow-string, vibrant and latent with power. The tension of it seemed so real that he felt that if he were to cut it with a knife, the string would snap and the bow spring with the contortion. The painting was not merely realistic, but showed something more, something of the dignity of the symbolic meaning of the bow to the wrestler. Now he found himself susceptible to the spiritual power with which the painting was charged. The greatness of the artist and his work was almost overpowering to him. He was ashamed of himself for not having percieved it before and begged the painter's pardon for his crude and ignorant criticism. Acknowledging his defeat and promising that he would treasure the painting as a family heirloom, he took his leave.

Ideal of Artist

I think this story helps to show the ideal cherished by our artists in various lines of work. It shows the spiritual quality which each tried to infuse into his work by his power of concentration and by resorting to difficult devices. It shows the ideal of the artist in discarding an easy, mechanical process in the belief that greater value can be infused into his art by putting whole energy, body and soul, into the work and accomplishing it by surmounting formidable difficulties. The story not only shows the artist's attitude toward his work, but it also warns us against superficial observation; it teaches us not to be content with observing merely the outward, visible expression, but to study into its meaning, to search for something deeper, something hidden underneath what is expressed, and thus grow to appreciate the spiritual qualities which line, color, rhythm and other phases of Japanese art suggest, symbolic as they often are.

How true this is, not only in art, but also in the estimation of the culture of another people, and in the judgment of the conduct of another person in our daily contacts! The study of Japanese art is difficult because the artist desires to suggest rather than to reveal. Another point is the evidence of the great love of Nature felt by our artists—their understanding of Nature and their efforts to reveal the life of Nature in their art. In order to show the ideal of the painter, let me recount to you what another painter once pointed out to his pupil, as it also deals with the importance of line and reveals this deep understanding of Nature.

Didn't Succeed

A young student applied to a great master for painting lessons. The master painted before his eyes on paper an orchid plant and told him to study and copy it. The student followed the instructions with diligence, but when he returned to the master with the copy which he thought was good, the master did not approve it. The student tried with greater diligence than before, but could produce nothing that won the approval of his master, who finally explained his ideal to him in the following strain:

"These slender curving leaves of the orchid may droop toward the earth but you must always remember that they long to point to the sky, to the sun—this tendency being known in art as 'cloud-longing'. In drawing, therefore, when your brush reaches the tip of the long leaves you must feel that that tip, though it may actually be drooping to the ground, is longing to point to the clouds. When the line is charged with that truth, and only when it is so charged, will the drawing be able to conserve the true spirit and living force of the plant that grows with such graceful curves."

Yes, the artist should know the life of the plant he is painting, and he must try to depict, not only the visual form of that plant, but also its life and spirit. He must feel the truth hidden in the plant, and try to imbue his painting with that truth so that it may be shown in right relation to the great laws. That should always be the mental attitude of the artist.

In order to make this attitude of artists toward their work still plainer, allow me to refer you to the story told of the younger days of Mincho, one of the greatest of Japanese painters in the early fifteenth century.

Mincho's Love of Art

When Mincho was a boy-novice in the Tofukuji temple under the head priest Daido, he neglected his lessons in the sacred scriptures, and spent all his time in drawing pictures instead. Repeatedly he was warned against this practice, but without avail. After two interesting encounters, according to the story, Daido called Mincho to his side and said:

"I have found that all my efforts are in vain—my efforts to turn you away from drawing and make you devote yourself to the study of the sutras in order that you may become a great priest. From now on I shall not try to stop you from doing what you most like. Go ahead with your drawing and become a great master painter. One thing, however, I want you to remember: whatever you do, do not waste your time in drawing anying mean or base, for if you do you will become mean and base yourself. The other day, when you were drawing a cow in the ashes in front of the hearth, you looked exactly like a cow. But when you were portraying Fudo a few days ago, you assumed the form of that divine image. Devote yourself, therefore, to painting only divinities and saints, and if you persist long enough, it is just possible that you may become like one of them. It has dawned on me that what I have been endeavoring to attain by religious discipline and meditation, you may be able to achieve by your painting, if your mind is set in the right direction. Draw nothing but divine images, for by so doing you may attain that spiritual enlightenment which is the ultimate aim of all of us priests."

Became Great Painter

Mincho followed the instruction of the learned priest, and became a great painter; he has left us many wonderful paintings of the Buddha, Bodhisatvas, Arhats and other saintly figures of Buddhism. For a number of years he held an important office in the Tofukuji temple, where he received his first spiritual lesson, and he ended his life as the head priest of one of the tributary temples of that great monastary. He found in art what Daido had sought and found in the sacred books. Like the true artist, he put his whole self into his art, drinking deep of the ethereal qualities of the subjects he painted. In other words, he allowed himself to be possessed by the great spiritual rhythm of the universe with which the divinities were in accord.

It is this spiritual rhythm, or rhythmic vitality, which has been the supreme aim of Eastern artists for many centuries past. The artists have gone, one may say, a step farther than Daido in the story just cited in that they have taught us to seek the spiritual rhythm everywhere and in everything. The highest ideal of the painter in Japan, as was the case in China also, has been to represent everything he painted in its right relation to the Infinite. Yes, that has always been the supreme aim of our painters. Whatever they painted, be it human figure, an insect, or a plant, they have tried, not only to depict the object itself, but to suggest or imply also its relative position in the scheme of the universe, revealing it however trifling in form, as in right proportion of the Infinite. Not only in painting, but also in other forms of the art of Japan—such as sculpture, landscape gardening, tray-landscapes, designs on pottery or lacquerware, or even flower arrangement—this supreme aim manifests itself.

Is Impressionistic

Thus, the Japanese painter is essentially idealistic or impressionistic, in that whatever the style, he aims on the one hand to paint the poetic sense of things, rather than their mere outward appearance, and on the other to impart tangible reality to the spiritual quintessence of the things he feels. The artist endeavors to suggest the life and the spirit of the thing rather than to paint its form. He often sacrifices the similitude of the object he paints in order that he may better reveal the spirit. In trying to attain that aim, he does not paint from models. He studies the subject he intends to paint in order to understand it thoroughly, and then transfers his impression to the silk mainly from memory, to bring out the inner qualities of this subject, the qualities showing its life and its position in relation to higher laws. If he were to paint a landscape, he would have his soul commune with Nature and then try to express on silk or paper the message which he hears—the message of the spiritual rhythm that informs creation.

The same attitude is maintained toward everything which he paints. Through everything he sees, he sees the whole universe, as it were. So he is careful, lest the beautiful falling petals of the cherry blossom, so natural and so sensitively a part of Nature as they scatter and lie on the ground, should lose their life and place in Nature when the painting of them is attempted, just as they would turn into mere rubbish the moment one began to sweep them away with a broom, as our haiku poet Buson has it in his seventeen-syllabled poem:

"The scattering bloom
Turns into torn wastepaper—
And a bomboo broom. . . ."
(Trans. by Henderson).

Vital Point

This is a vital point in the ideals of our art and in our love and understanding of Nature. We see exquisite beauty in the scattering of the petals. In fact, our appreciation of cherry blossoms largely depends upon their beauty, both actual and symbolic, when they fall and scatter. From the dark, sombre, leafless branches of the tree tiny buds appear, and all of a sudden burst into luxuriant bloom, into full glory and splendor, when the zephyr blows. Having opened fully, the petals fall at the gentlest breeze, scatter at the softest breath of spring. They scatter without showing the least tenacity in holding on to life; there is no clinging to the branch, no sign of distress, not the slightest indication of a desire to prolong life; they scatter to the wind, even like the brave samurai, the warriors of bygone days, who in the splendor of their colorful armor would do their utmost in the service of their lords, and when the time came, when the inevitable moment arrived, would give up their lives smiling in the beauty of devotion and loyalty. And even when these petals are scattered on the ground like flakes of snow, they are still sensitively a part of Nature, whose heart seems to throb each petal. But a change takes place the moment you take a broom and begin to sweep them into a dustpan; they turn into mere rubbish, or like pieces of mere wastepaper, even as an unsucessful painting would turn the beauty of Nature into a travesty.

Outstanding Characteristics

These, I believe are the outstanding characteristics of our art, which reveal the ideals of our artists. We see them clearly as we examine our art from a proper distance. Yet somehow or other I feel that they are not all; there seems to be something else, something more vital in a way than those characteristics so easily noted. I have pondered upon these peculiarities, even as it was customary for our master painters, for instance, in painting a landscape, to allow themselves to be saturated with all the beauty and spirit investing it and then to try to express the impression received therefrom. Yes, there is something at the heart of it all which makes our art what it is. There is an essential quality of real beauty according to our ideals. That quality may not be so pronounced in our earlier as it is in our later works. Nevertheless, it seems to permeate our art. It is the quality which has been greatly developed since the introduction of the Zen sect of Buddhism into Japan at the end of the twelfth century. It is the quality of art we generally call shibumi (shibui is the adjective), though different terms are used in different circumstances to describe it. In connection with buildings we speak of it as wabi; in connection with the garden, as sabi; and we speak of our taste being shibui, but it all amounts to about the same thing. What then does shibumi mean? With us it is the essential quality of real beauty. It is that quality which is quiet and subdued. It is natural and has depth, but avoids being too apparent, or ostentatious. It is simple without being crude; austere without being severe. It is the refinement that gives spiritual joy; a subtle touch of the modesty of the soul.

Meaning of Shibumi

A garden without moss covering the ground is considered lacking in shibumi; a dress of showy colors without anything to restrain them is considered as showing a lack of shibumi in taste; a painting which shows everything on the surface and has no philosophy back of it is considered lacking in shibumi. A color is shibui when it is subdued and unpretentious. Our cha-no-yu (ceremonial tea) is full of this quality; so much so that tea (which is cha in Japanese) is often used as a synonym of shibumi. We speak of a man without tea, without shibumi, who does not find a better reason always behind commonplace reasons; or who fails to find order in disorder; or who refuses to see beauty in the inconsistencies of life. Much of this quality in art which we value so much comes from cha-no-yu and from the Zen sect of Buddhism.

Sabi is spoken of as that which is "mellowed by use, patinated by age, reticent, and lacking in the assertiveness of the new." Its essence was suggested in a poem by Kyogoku Teika, and there are many other poems showing shibumi or wabi. The priest Saigyo expressed it in his poem when he sang of the soul's melancholy in the quietude of the marsh at the autumn dusk, and the haiku poet Basho revealed it in this best-known of haiku poems—

"Furu ike ya
Kawazu tobi komu
Mizu no oto."

"An ancient pond!
A frog plunged—splash!"
(Trans. by Miyamori.)

Basho was buried in thought one quiet spring afternoon when he heard a faint splash, a sound made by a frog jumping into an old pond—so suggests the poem as it stands. It broke the silence and the poet felt the tranquillity of the spring day intensified. To a number of us this seventeen syllabled poem conjures up all sorts of ideas verging on profoundity. How emblematic of the silent past is the ancient pond filled with stagnant water! And that it should produce a sound intensifying the deathlike stillness of the hour! What was the sound? Was it the water? Has water a sound of its own? Or did it come from the frog? Has it any sound other than its croak? Which was it that made the sound, the water or the frog? Sparks flash between opposing poles held apart, and cease when they are brought into contact. But here the sound was produced the moment the frog struck the water. Whence does the sound come? What is the sound? Whence does life come? And after all, what is life? Thus we think this haiku reveals a touch of wabi, the soul's serene tranquillity.

Requires Few Strokes

Shibumi is often felt in our black monochrome paintings, such as "A Landscape" in haboku style by Sesshu. With a few strokes of the brush—so few that you can almost count them—a landscape is depicted. At a glance it may be unintelligible, but as one observes it closely, there will slowly emerge out of chaos, as it were, a precipitous cliff jutting out into the water, with a grove of thriving trees growing on the top of the precipice. You may hear the sound of waves dashing against the rocks at the base of the precipice. On the other side of the cliff you may see some houses and fishing boats. A towering peak may be seen in the distance in the mist, with the suggestion of a vast expanse between the peak and the cliff. All these and still more images are suggested by very few strokes of the brush. The fresh verdure of the grove, the blue expanse of the sea, the vague distance of the mountain, and the fishermen's hamlet nestled on the sunny side of the cliff—all these in black monochrome lines and washes. The painting is simple, yet profound; it is saturated with shibumi.

Let us now get a glimpse of this wabi or shibumi in cha-no-yu in the tea-room and its garden. It was this quality in taste which prompted our Rikyu to plant a grove of trees to afford a glimpse of it through the trees only when the guest stooped to lift a dipperful of water from the stone basin, thus suggesting the relation of the water in the dipper to the vast shimmering ocean, and helping him to realize his relation to the Infinite.

Spirit of Zen

Behind all this, you may say that there lies the spirit of Zen, a sect of Buddhism which has vitally influenced Japanese art in many of its phases for the last few centuries. What then is Zen? I put this question once to a learned priest named Mutei (meaning "bottomless"), who lived in a temple at Kokeizan near Nagoya. He answered bluntly: "I cannot tell you what Zen is."

"How is it that you, who are looked up to by hundreds and thousands of Zen priests as an able leader and guide, that you cannot tell me what Zen is?"

"There are some things in this world, Harada san, which one knows about intimately, but cannot describe in words. I might talk to you many days trying to convey to you the idea of what being wet is, but I think I could not make you understand if you did not know what water is. It would be impossible. But if I were to take your hand and dip the tip of your finger in water, you would immediately understand the sense of being wet. No word of explanation, would be necessary. It is the same with Zen. You have to feel it, experience it, yourself. No amount of explanation will convey to you the right meaning."

Such was the answer I received from this high priest. It may interest you perhaps to hear about what I saw and heard in that Zen temple. Zen temples have halls known as dojo signifying place of discipline, for priests gather there to discipline their minds. Once while I was there a young priest came from distant Echigo Province, asking for the privilege of being admitted as a pupil, though there were about fifty in residence there already. He was refused, being told that there were better leaders for him elsewhere. The young priest made an earnest appeal to be taken in, promising the head that he would strive to be worthy of his guidance, but without avail. The young priest, however, did not despair; he was determined to stay. He found a rock in the garden of the temple and there he sat in meditation. The servant gave him simple food and shelter for the night as if to a weary traveller. Before dawn he arose and continued his meditation on the rock in the same way. This continued for about two weeks before the high priest was convinced that he was really in eranest in trying to find the way of truth. He was then admitted into the house, but not yet allowed to mingle with the rest. He was given the use of a room, in which he continued to sit, facing the wall in meditation. Two weeks of this went on before he was allowed to join in the discipline with the rest. This I was told was the sort of formality required by that temple before allowing any pupil to enter the dojo, or place of discipline. Becoming a regular member, he was assigned to a mat, a tatami three by six feet, on which to sit in meditation, or sleep in the night. He was given a problem to solve—a subject was written on a wooden tablet and placed before him; and he sat with his legs crossed, and hands placed one on top of the other in front of him in a natural pose. The position so assumed was to give the perfect ease and balance to the body so necessary for mental equilibrium. He was to breathe softly through his nostrils, so softly that a piece of cotton tied to the end of a long hair and held at his nostrils would no quiver. He tried to get rid of all his previous acquirements and prejudices, and return to the simple mind of a child. Having brought himself to that unbiased state of mind, he was to concentrate his whole soul upon the subject before him. He got up before dawn at the signal of clapping wooden sticks and washed with the rest. At another signal all lined up and marched to the temple hall for a service. Subsisting on thin rice-gruel, the simplest of foods, and a very scanty amount at that, they sat long in mediation. They took turns in cooking the meals for all and in tapping the shoulders of their comrades when these were caught napping.

Sit for Days

Day after day they sat and meditated and if one felt that he had got a solution to the problem given, he would walk up the steps into the temple and sound a gong to indicate that he wished to have a hearing from the high priest. If the latter was ready to receive him, he would signify it by striking a bell. The pupil would enter the high priest's room, sit in front of him and give his solution. If his solution was correct, "Yes" would be the answer, and he would be given a new problem to work on. If his findings were not correct, the high priest would simply answer "No," and he would go back to his tatami, there to continue his meditation. I met several priests there who had been meditating more than one year and were still working on their first problem, and there were others who had been meditating for several years and were still on their fifth or sixth problem, and I was told that there were some 2,700 problems to be solved before one would consider himself enlightened enough to say "Yes" or "No" to his followers regarding the solutions presented to him. I was told that it generally took twenty or thirty years of hard thinking before that stage could be reached.

"Why do you not assist them a little, to save time and energy?" I once suggested to the high priest. Instead of saying merely 'No,' why not tell him that he is headed wrong or that he is on the right track in his thinking? That would minimize the waste of time and energy."

The high priest shook his head. "That wouldn't do, Harada-san. You take a horse and hitch him to a wagon loaded with stones. When the horse comes to a hill, the load becomes heavy and the horse struggles. If out of pity you unload a few stones and lighten his load, the horse will gladly go on. But, mark you, when that horse comes to another steep place, he will stop and expect you to lighten his load again. The human mind acts very much in the same way; if you help it once when it is up against a difficulty, it will expect help again when it faces another. That is not the way to develop the human mind."

No Easy Task

I think the high priest was right, and so in Zen one is expected to work out one's own salvation by meditation. It aims to transmit truth from one mind to another direct, without the medium of words. The meditation in Zen is by no means an easy task. Some may perhaps have seen the original or at least a reproduction of one of our great painters; Sesshu's masterpiece representing Eka, a Chinese priest, with his amputated arm. For many years Dharma sat facing the stone wall in a cave in meditation, and his disciple Eka was not able to get his attention, until one day he cut off his arm, when for the first time Dharma turned towards him and said, "Ah, you are in earnest." In that way he was able to gain Dharma's confidence and get his great thoughts to transmit to his followers. This is, of course, an extreme case, but the tradition shows how serious one must be before one can attain enlightenment.

This account of the daily life of a Zen priest is given rather at length in the hope of supplying you with the necessary background for understanding what Zen is and for appreciating our art, for in the influence of Zen there exists shibumi, the essential quality of real beauty. I am afraid I have made it a little too mysterious and impossible, and inhuman in a way. But let me assure you that it is possible and that you can understand this peculiar quality of shibumi in our art and in our taste, and feel the value of it, if you but approach it in the right attitude of mind.

Found Everywhere

Shibumi is found in the moss covering the ground, rocks, trees and stone lanterns of a garden. And it is revealed in the story of what Rikyu, the great master, did when his son swept the garden. He told his son one day to clean the garden-path, as he was expecting guests for cha-no-yu. By-and-by the son reported that his task was done, but his father was not satisfied, and told him to try again. After a while he returned and said, "Father, I have swept the garden three times. Not a dead twig or stray straw is left anywhere, and water is sprinkled well over the stepping stones, stone lanterns and trees and the moss is sparkling with verdure. I cannot do anything more."

"You can't? You little idiot, just watch me!" rebuked the father, who passed quickly over the stepping stones and shook a maple tree (it happened to be early in autumn), scattering gold and crimson leaves over the ground covered with green moss.

"There," said the great master, pointing to the wonderful autumnal brocade thus created: "That is the way to sweep the garden-path."

This story, simple as it is, contains much which explains that phase of our art which is extremely difficult to explain, and goes far to convey that peculiar quality in our taste which we call shibumi, without deep appreciation of which much of the true value of our art will be lost. It is the quality which we consider indispensable to real art. It seems to sum up our attitude towards Nature, the attitude of our artists towards their work and, together with other points I have presented and other illustrations I have given, it affords a glimpse of the ideals of Japanese art.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

WELL educated Eurasian (German), understands Japanese and English, seeks position in any capacity. Willing worker. Apply Sakakibara, Jubanchi-No-Ni, Yonchome, Yotsuya, Yotsuya-ku Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent Yokohama

JAPANESE house of three-four rooms wanted by single foreigner (who can speak Japanese well) in Yokohama or vicinity. Apply Box 773, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

TOR HOTEL KOBE

Charmingly situated in quiet environment at the foot of the Kobe Hills.

All rooms with private bath Homelike atmosphere.

Banquets & Weddings our speciality.

Cable Address: TOR KOBE

K. FUASA, President — A. MILDNER, Manager

Economical

Men's Suits

Phone or Write

S. OKUBO

High Class Tailor

KOBE:
No. 1, 3-chome, Sannomiya (Tor Road) Tel. San. 785

YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Odori Tel. Hon. 3140

SUNTORY, WHISKY

A GOOD QUALITY STRAIGHT WHISKY FREE FROM IMPURITIES

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT

SUZUYO SHOTEN

will be closed after Nov. 30th.

However, pearls, jewels and silver ware on hand may be sold during this month.

Ginza Nishi 5-chome (Imperial Hotel Road)

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 125 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

WANTED to buy modern sunny built house, electricity and gas fixed, 5 rooms with bath, toilet and maid rooms, nice location, near Shosen station. ¥50,000 or less. Call Omori 6851.

Real Estate for Sale

AT HAKONE, Yugawara, Sengataki, numerous homes with land. Also residences in Tokyo available. Hakone Real Estate Co. Head Office: Tel. Aoyama 26-5190, 2824.

House Exchange

HOUSE wanted in Bluff (Yamate-cho), Yokohama in exchange for high class foreign style house in Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, with telephone, 150 tsubo land, floor space 62. For particulars apply Gaijika (Foreign Affairs Dept.), Kanagawa Prefectural Office.

For Sale

BRAND new de luxe model Corona Zephyr portable typewriter, 9 pounds, 4-row, 84-character standard keyboard, back-spacer, high-speed escapement. Box 285, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER paper, envelopes and printing paper, all best quality; "Centa" stove with some coal; ice box; gas cooking range with 3 burners; also several pieces of household furniture. Post Office Box 507, Tokyo Central.

Wanted to Buy

BABY-CRADLE clothing and other necessaries for newly born child. Also desirous to buy sewing machine or exchange for vacuum cleaner. Box 288, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RENTAN stove. Please apply to Spanish Legation, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

TWIN beds in good condition, complete with mattresses. Please apply to Box 290, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3 chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Miscellaneous

"ONAMUN-MSA" would be very grateful, if any of you would kindly let him have any of the following books for a while. Just let him know the names of the books you could let him have by post and he would be glad to come to fetch them in or around Tokyo. 1. "Through the Eyes of a Woman" by Harsanyi (trans. into English by E. W. Muir). 1. "Dutch Vet" by Boethert (trans. by Renier and Cliff). 1. "Pity for Women" by Montherlant (trans. by Rodker). 1. "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" by T. E. Lawrence. 1. "The Round Dozen" by Somerset Maugham. 1. "Brazilian Adventure" by P. Fleming. 1. "The Yearling" by M. K. Rawlings. 1. "All This and Heaven Too" by R. Field. Please write to:—Mr. A. S. M. Numano, 152-1, Akazutsumi-mati, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Instruction

GERMAN lessons and conversation by young German lady. Apply Box 289, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Translation

GERMAN, English, French, Dutch, Spanish and Japanese translation work of any kind done promptly and reliably by experienced foreign and Japanese translators. Box 289, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.) Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 25-9668.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku, Tel Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2880.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 58-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-5 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4393.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 3-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1982. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Office: .....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer.....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144. 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1943

Relief for What?

Among the many special advertising campaigns now being carried on by the high-powered propaganda organs of the Anglo-American nations is the noisy, clamorous and amusing publicity drive surrounding the so-called United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The professional wishful thinkers of the anti-Axis camp are now busily manufacturing sugar-coated phrases "guaranteed easy to take" about the "tremendous" contributions to postwar relief and rehabilitation which will presumably be made as an outcome of the conference currently being held in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The United States and Britain have gathered about them virtually all of their allies, hangers-on and minor puppet regimes to take part in the conference, and the din and thunder is terrific. In fact, the conference has produced almost as much noise as the notorious meeting that resulted in the badly-battered and now discarded Atlantic Charter. Then it was the Atlantic Ocean. Now it is Atlantic City, but the results will no doubt be the same—grandiose and lofty statements of purpose to be thrown later into the ash-can as convenience dictates.

But every dictate of common sense, every reasonable study of the real situation, points to the fact that the Anglo-American Powers have called this conference purely for propaganda purposes. Promises of rewards are always satisfying, but there is not one indication that the United States and Britain ever intend to help those unfortunate enough to have come under their domination.

If Britain and the United States were really sincere about their claims for postwar relief and rehabilitation of war-stricken areas and peoples, they would certainly have done something by now to remedy the tragic plight of the Indian people. But millions of starving, disease-plagued Indians dying outside the barracks of well-fed armies are a damning testimony to the innate indifference and calculated brutality of the Anglo-Americans. If the Americans and the British are unwilling or unable to do anything for the Indian people today, how can they be expected to provide relief and rehabilitation for the millions who will demand such aid after the war?

Dr. Thomas Parran, talkative Surgeon-General of the United States, has pointed out that more people died of starvation and disease after the last World War than were killed in that war itself. He has also claimed that the objective of the U.N.R.R.A. is to prevent the recurrence of such a situation. Parran, however, has neglected to mention one important fact. He has failed to state that the great majority of deaths from starvation and disease following the last war were the direct result of the callous indifference and exploitation of the Anglo-American Powers which had full opportunity to provide ample relief and rehabilitation in the years following 1918. No amount of rhetorical phrase-making can cover up the appalling guilt of the United States and Britain in failing to correct obvious distress when they were able to do so.

Then, too, there is also the testimony of Louis Bromfield, noted author, to the effect that through inept, clumsy blundering, the United States itself, the so-called granary and arsenal of the anti-Axis nations, is faced with a foodstuffs shortage today. Bromfield has said that the United States will find it difficult to feed its own people. How is it going to feed others?

The only conclusion which can possibly be made from the above facts is that, despite all the pretty phrases to the contrary, the United States and Britain will continue as they are doing now to mobilize all the resources of the entire anti-Axis camp for the promotion of their own interests and welfare. After the war is over, the defeated Anglo-Americans will need plenty of relief and rehabilitation for themselves. After they get through applying the salve of self-aid on their wounds of crushing defeat, they will have none to spare for others.

Intra-Regional Trade in East Asia

In order to secure maximum economic efficiency for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the principle of laissez faire inevitably gave way to a more effective general planned economy in this country. The scope of the plans could not, moreover, be confined to industrial production alone, but of necessity includes regulations governing trade and the general movement of commodities within the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity region.

A Trade Corporation has, therefore, been set up which will exercise control over the activities of all importers and exporters in Japan. It is anticipated that through this centralized control, efforts for the conservation of resources and best use of transportation facilities will be effectively coordinated, and a general improvement of the intra-regional trade structure result, which will facilitate in gigantic construction work to be undertaken in Greater East Asia in the future.

One of the chief concerns of this Trade Corporation will be to extend the activities of traders as far as possible and to give as much scope to their initiative as wartime conditions permit, so that they do not stagnate as a result of the control to which they must necessarily be subjected while large areas of Greater East Asia remain, perforce, under military administration. In this way it is hoped that importers and exporters will be prepared for the great increase of activities which the return of peace will demand of them.

As an inevitable consequence of War, prices show an upward trend in all sections of Greater East Asia, as in every other region of the world. This trend naturally varies with local conditions in the different parts of the region, and has a tendency to produce unequal price levels which inevitably impede the smooth and efficient interchange of goods. The Trade Corporation is, therefore, expected to give fullest consideration to this question of price spread and formulate plans to reduce price levels within the Greater East Asia region to an equitable common level, so as to further trade relations for the mutual benefit of all countries concerned.

The activities of this Trade Corporation will also be greatly facilitated by the recent reform in the administrative machinery of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, whereby unified control over all matters pertaining to trade is assured, and delays in carrying out decisions relevant thereto will be avoided.

The political unification of Greater East Asia was demonstrated so unmistakably at the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations that even the foreign press was forced to admit that the old order could never be re-established in these regions. Indeed, this spontaneous unity now displayed by the countries of Greater East Asia has gone far toward final construction of the common prosperity region, and in itself assures victory over the common enemy by achieving so large a part of our common aims and ideals in the very midst of war.

The next step in assuring consolidation of the new order in this region is to make the best use of all the economic resources at the command of the different countries of Greater East Asia, not only for the maximum development of joint fighting power throughout the region, but to ensure the greatest mutual prosperity through an active interchange of goods. In this favored area some of the countries are rich in raw materials. Others are primarily agricultural regions and producers of foodstuffs. Some are more highly developed industrially, permitting greater production of munitions and machinery. An active interchange of the commodities produced in the different regions is obviously highly desirable to increase the strength of each. For this reason the setting up of a Trade Corporation with unified control over these different activities is highly significant at this time. It should make a considerable contribution to final success in the war, and at the same time help to establish without loss of time that era of common prosperity which will prevail in Greater East Asia once our enemies are overcome and peace restored.

A Year Ago Today

November 29, 1942

The British steamship Derington Court, of unknown tonnage, was attacked and sunk by a submarine at a point 160 kilometers southeast of Lourenco Marques. This is the sixth anti-Axis ship attacked and sunk in the neighborhood of Delagoa Bay since the beginning of November.

NANKING GOVERNMENT PERFECTS ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK FOR WAR

Decisive Measures Taken by Wang Since January Assure China Progressive Development

By JUNCHO AKIMOTO
(From the Koa)

The participation of China in the War of Greater East Asia, which came in January of this year, was the occasion for the Imperial Government and the National Government of China to issue a joint declaration on the cooperation of the two countries in the consummation of the war and to make known their determination to the world.

By the declaration the two Governments pledged themselves to work for a new order grounded on morality in East Asia and contribute toward bringing about the advent of a new just order covering the entire world. They also declared their intention of working together with inflexible determination and conviction in the military, political and economic fields in order to bring the common war against America and Britain to a completely satisfactory termination.

Thus the lines to be followed in effecting a change in the character of Chinese economy which had been called for since the return of the capital of China to Nanking and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were rendered clearer, and the economy of Central China around Shanghai, center of Chinese economy, was placed in a position to get rid of what had characterized it and acquire an entirely new character in keeping with a structure enabling China to meet the needs of a decisive war.

The economy of Central China with Shanghai as its center, especially in the departments of commerce, industry, and financing, had seen development along modern lines under British influence. The advance of Japanese and other foreign capital to counteract this state of things and the policy followed by the Chiang regime to husband Chinese capital had combined to make its character what it was, a character complicated yet completely liberalistic. This peculiar character of the economy of Central China led to the China Affair.

Is Sacred War

The War of Greater East Asia is a sacred war aiming at the construction of Greater East Asia. Its ultimate object is the establishment of a new world order grounded on justice. If China is to cooperate in the conduct of the war in the manner it has pledged itself to do, it has got to be quick to strengthen the political power of the National Government and reorganize the economy of China so that it may be in accord with the principle of morality underlying the construction of the new order. In the plan for the construction of the new order based on morality there cannot be any room for the play of the principle of liberalistic economy that gives precedence to private gain and profit. Everything should be done to discourage economic acts contrary to the principle of morality which are committed behind the efforts to bring the sacred war to a successful termination. From the point of view of conducting wartime economy the old character of the economy of Central China whose dominant character is British and American liberalism must be ended since it is unsuitable for establishing and strengthening wartime economy.

Since China entered the war the National Government has taken steps to achieve a speedy realization of the readjustment of the economy of Central China with the objects of realizing complete cooperation in the conduct of the sacred war and construction of the new order, restoring the economy of Central China and stabilizing the living of the people under wartime conditions. Cooperation was given by Japan to the National Government in the enforcement of these measures which are now bearing fruit.

Let us look at the principal economic measures which have been taken by the National Government in Central China since China's entry into the war and then make clear the sort of characater the economy of Central China should have under existing conditions.

Agreement Concluded

With China's entry into the war an agreement was concluded between it and Japan concerning the return of concessions and the abolition of extraterritorial rights in China. At the same time the friendly steps which had been taken by Japan for the disposal of British and American properties in China were published. These moves revealed an epochal development in Japan's policy toward China. This led to the enhancement of the political position of the National Government while it produced a fundamental effect on the character of the economy of Central China. By this the foundation was laid for an autonomous form of economy for China and it made possible for the economy of Central China to make its new start on this base.

There followed the reforms in China's administrative system and the reorganization of the economic committee of the National Government. In Shanghai the Federation of Banks of Shanghai adopted a resolution supporting the policy of the National Government which brought China into the war. Thus it clarified its attitude of cooperating with the National Government.

In February it was decided by Japan to turn over to the National Government the first lot of British and American properties in China. This was followed by the determination and publication by the National Government of the principles of China's wartime economic policy. On the one hand, the National Government perfected and strengthened such wartime economic measures like those for the increase of production, adjustment of prices, control of consumption, stabilization of currency, and adjustment of finance. On the other it took steps which made it clear that it was intent on establishing a wartime structure for the economy of Central China with the ultimate object of reforming China's entire system of economy.

Diet Was Meeting

It happened that the Japanese Diet was meeting. East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, speaking in the Diet, said that it was the desire of the Government that the Reserve Bank notes should continue maintaining the rate of Y18 and indicated the readiness of the Government to help in every possible way in the maintenance and stabilization of the value of the money in circulation in Central China.

About this time Chinese Finance Minister Chou issued a statement in which he explained that the increase in the issue of Reserve Bank notes was primarily due to an extension of the area in which the notes were circulating and gave assurances that there was cooperation between Japan and China in the matter of maintaining the value of notes in circulation.

In March the National Commerce Control Association, marking an epochal measure in the materials control phase of the economy of Central China, was established. The post of senior director of the association was given to Tang Shouming, a ruling spirit in the financial world of Shanghai. Leaders in the financial circles of Shanghai filled the positions of junior directors and other important posts in the organization. Thus a structure of cooperation between the National Government and the financial world of Shanghai in the field of control of materials came into being.

Simultaneously with the creation of the National Commerce Control Association the system of restrictions on the movement of materials in Central China was abolished as a matter of principle. Thus the way was opened to the operation of the economy of Central China along new lines.

In the domain of political affairs, the agreement enforcing on March 30 the return of eight special Japanese concessions in China to the National Government was signed. It was an event that produced much reaction throughout the world for the reason that it was an embodiment of the sincerity of Japan in its new policy toward China. About the time of the signature of the agreement Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo visited Nanking, a fact which confirmed the impression that the ties of cooperation between Japan and China were getting tightened.

Restricted Loans

In the field of finance the National Government proclaimed a law restricting loans. The Central Reserve Bank also restricted its own loans. In the latter part of March it was decided by Japan that there should be no further issue of war notes in Central and South China as from April 1.

The work of developing the economy of Central China went forward. The opening to traffic of the entire railway from the river bank opposite Hangchow to Chinhua gave a premise of a great contribution to the development of the economy of Central China.

It will be seen that during five months from January to May the National Government adopted various measures for the control of materials, prices, and finance. Leading financiers of Shanghai voluntarily cooperated in these measures. Thus the political and financial power of the National Government got extended considerably. Japan gave the National Government the assistance it needed in making these measures bear fruit, and it looked as though the mass of people in China became aware of the new direction of the economy of Central China.

The return of the Shanghai International Settlement is a memorable event. Shanghai which had developed in a peculiar manner as a commercital city of an international character with the foreign concessions as the center began its new career as a special city under the jurisdiction of the National Government. Prior to the great occasion of the return of the Shanghai International Settlement President Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of the National Government came to Shanghai personally attended to matters connected with measures to be adopted by the Government after the return of the International Settlement. President Wang held conferences specially with the leading figures in the financial world of Shanghai. Throughout this period he maintained close touch with Japan, and displayed a keen interest in everything to be done by the National Government if renascent Shanghai was to develop in a manner helpful to the economic reconstruction of Central China.

Sell at Fair Price

With regard to the disposal of the cotton yarn and cloth purchased, the best method is to sell the material at a fair and stabilized price. Such a disposal will do much to help to stabilize the prices of important materials. By arranging for a portion of the cotton to find its way into the interior, the marketing of farm goods produced in the interior may be stimulated. A proper distribution of a certain amount of the material to the various development undertakings will serve as a stimulant to the undertakings and will be a contribution to the reconstruction of the economy of Central China. One consequence of such an arrangement will be an increase in the flow of important materials into Japan from China. In short, the move of the National Government is expected to facilitate the work of rationalizing the general system of distributing cotton yarn and cloth, and in conjunction with the stabilization of general prices at lower levels it will do much to secure the living of the people.

The purchase will help the currency situation much. The stabilized price for cotton yarn and cloth will be helpful to the maintenance of the value of currency and will have the effect of removing one of the causes of the upward tendency of prices.

The purchase operation reminds us of the currency reform of China and is as great an undertaking as the currency reform was. The very fact that the National Government carried out the purchase shows that its political and economic power has made a great expansion. There is no doubt of the far-reaching political effects of the move.

Different From Before

From the time China entered the war which was in January of this year to the time when the National Government made the purchase of cotton yarn and cloth, the economy of Central China traced a course that shows that in many respects it is quite different in character from what it had been before. A change from liberalistic to control economy is the pattern followed by the economy of Central China. With regard to the economic world of Shanghai, one sees it changing from the old British and American style structure to the structure necessary to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful termination. The idea of intensifying the moral character of Chinese economy as the foundation of the operation of economy and of ethicalizing all economic thoughts, one is tempted to consider, should be applied in the solution of not only problems of the circulation of merchandise but also all the questions of the increase of the operating efficiency of factories, the improvement of the quality of manufactured goods, the maintenance of currency, savings, traffic and transportation.

With regard to the reconstruction of the economy of Central China and the increase of the cooperation of China with Japan in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia, with which the National Government is primarily concerned, the purchase of cotton yarn and cloth by the Government has a vital bearing upon these questions, and there is no doubt that the idea of constructing a system of economy based on morality and of ethicalizing all economic thoughts should be a guiding principle in the matter of disposing of the cotton yarn and cloth purchased. All this was in the mind of President Wang of the National Goverament when on the occasion of the return of the Shanghai International Settlement he urged the financiers and other inhabitants in Shanghai to make a resolution to share the fate of Japan. I eagerly hope that by the efforts of the National Government, by the cooperation of the leaders in the financial world of Shanghai, and by the friendly cooperation of Japan, the economy of Central China will be reconstructed rapidly and make a contribution to the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

EXCHANGE OF GOODS WITH SOUTH PUSHED

Japanese Might Augmented by Resources

By SHIGEO KOHAMA
(From the Gendai)

Wartime economy consists basically in the replenishing of the enormous consumption and exhaustion of materials on the fighting fronts, and thus calls for a production many times greater than that required in peace times. And it goes without saying that private interests or profits must be sacrificed for the sake of national defense. But the most important task of munitions production lies in the strengthening of the reproduction process which will make possible the waging of a long-term war. And this may be brought about only by the expansion and development of the industrial fields of that production. But in the course of wartime economics, for the intensive and extensive reproduction of goods, there must be a steady supply of raw materials for our munitions industries from the other countries within the Region.

In the final analysis the productive capacity of a nation depends upon the supply of raw materials which enters her ports, and should this cease entirely, the very existence of that nation would be threatened. One may say that the safety of the supply lines will mean victory in the war. The successful protection of the routes is one of the great tasks of national defense which must be faithfully accomplished in the time of long-term war.

The cessation of importation of raw materials to Japan should have been a fatal blow to our nation. For in reality, our industries had developed into their great scale through the manufacturing of overseas resources, which by expansion of reproduction processes furthered the developing of our economies. Thus if Japan were cut off from the sea routes of the Pacific, not only would the interference of her production result but the possibilities of her great reproductive capacity would be destroyed from its very roots.

Resources Protected

So thought Anglo-America. There followed the War of Greater East Asia. The enemy attempted to put their scheme into effect. But the Japanese were one step ahead of them. While on the one hand seizing all Anglo-American trade in East Asia, Japan quickly put a protective ring about the rich resources of the South by effectiveness of her sea and air supremacy in the South Pacific. For instance, in the United States the lack of tungsten steel for the mechanization of her army and the increase of production is endangering the very foundation of the country.

On this point, the Japanese through the capture of these valuable materials have gained a decisive power. Through the hold on the greater half of the western part of the Pacific, the Japanese are able to replenish the raw materials. The position of America and Britain with the ever present danger of severance of their line of communications, offers a sharp contrast to the vaster but solidified Greater East Asia. Especially Europe with her crowded conditions is a vulnerable victim of the blockade. But the position of Japan, facing the Pacific Ocean backed by the Asiatic Continent, makes effective blockading for a long period by enemy warships impossible while being able to safeguard her flow of supplies from other friendly nations.

But this favorable position is only a secondary consideration next to the possibility of a nation being able to directly supply herself from the Region. For the amount of reproduction possible from that supply must be turned toward the filling of the exportation quota as well the manufacture of military goods. This is a contradiction, but it is necessary that there must as a geographical condition for the natural resources, be a lack of manufactured goods, bringing about a mutual exchange of surplus and deficient materials. Thus the people of Japan through sacrifice and economy must help to turn all products toward export purposes in order to increase the military strength of the nation.

Avoiding surplus words, I will present here from reliable authority a table which will show at a glance the conditions of trade and resources in Asia.

THE PHILIPPINES

Raw Materials
Coal, iron, manganese, chrome, tin, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, oil, Manila hemp, copra, tobacco, rice, sugar cane, coffee, corn, lumber, salt.

Existing Industries
Sugar, spinning, cement, wine distillery, tobacco, glass, hat, plait, oil.

EAST INDIES

Raw Materials
Oil, coal, iron, copper, tin, zinc, gold, diamond, phosphorus, nickel, chrome, manganese, quick-silver, bauxite, magnesite, mica, sugar cane, tea, coffee, tobacco, copra, rice, soy beans, (sisal) hemp, cotton, teakwood, raw rubber, cinchona bark, salt.

Native Industries
Rubber, aluminium, paper, glass, spinning, leather, sugar.

MALAI

Raw Materials
Coal, iron, tungsten, tin, gold-dust, bauxite, raw rubber, copra, palm oil.

Native Industries
Tin refinery, rubber, match.

THAILAND

Raw Materials
Coal, tin, tungsten, antimony, molybdenum, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver rice, sugar-cane, beans, tobacco, cotton, jute, copra, teakwood raw rubber, salt.

Native Industries
Lumber, paper, ceramics, rubber, match, beer, railway construction machinery, ship building, medicine, ice, leather, dyes, soap and cosmetics.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Native Industries
Coal, iron, copper, tin, zinc, gold, phosphorous, tungsten, rice, sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, juto, tobacco, copra, hemp, raw rubber, teakwood, salt, corn.

Native Industries
Sugar, distillery, tobacco, oil and fats, spinning, match, gun powder, ceramics, leather, lumber, metals, electricity.

BURMA

Raw Materials
Oil, tin, lead, zinc, nickel, tungsten, iron, rice, cotton, teakwood raw rubber, salt.

Native Industries
Muslin, silk textile, pottery, rubber, lumber, match.

Treasure Chest

We may see by the above statistics that the raw materials present are widely varied. Here indeed lies the reason why the South is regarded as the treasure chest of the world, and these together with the resources of Manchoukuo and China present a formidable picture, relieving Japan of all concern over this problem.

We have now come to the point where the economic potentialities of Greater East Asia are being guided into directions where they will contribute most effectively to the fighting might. But in order that we may utilize the resources of our neighborly nations, to further the productive capacity of our industries, we must keep in mind the decisiveness of the overseas transportation. For the natural resources of East Asia cannot be employed to their full extent without sufficient communication with the rear to bolster it.

Dawn on the Tone

Some years ago, in November, I spent a night at a village called Ikisu on the left side of the Tone. Here joined by its tributaries, the Kita Tone and Kitaura, the main stream widens so much that it is almost one ri (two miles) from this side to Omigawa on the opposite bank. The inn where I put up stood on the river-side and when I awoke at midnight, the creaking sounds of sculls were heard near by my own head.

At early dawn I got up, and as no one else was up, opened the door gently and upon going down to the edge of the river, I found a pile of wood there. Brushing off the frost I sat down on the wood. Everything around was still surrounded by darkness and the sky and the river were both of lead color. Presently in a cottage behind, a cock bravely announced the approach of daybreak, and meanwhile this crowing was responded to by the faint voice of another at Omigawa, this crowing of cocks exchanged across the mighty river is indeed something charming and inspiring. Methinks in a similar manner the Sage of Chelsea and the Philosopher of Concord were calling to each other over the boundless Atlantic. I could almost fancy the light of day was gushing out of this crowing and diffusing itself on the expanded face of the river.

A few minutes later the sky over Omigawa suddenly became pink; at the same time the surface of the river grew slightly pink, and blue vapors rising rolled up from the water. The transformation was indeed quick. The shadows of night were swept down the stream and the landscape was filled with the light of dawn. The cocks were still crowing, and the rosy color of the sky and the water began to fade a little, when all of a sudden, a flood of dazzling light appeared over the stream. On turning round, I saw the bright sun had just risen over the grove of the Ikisu Shrine. With glittering sunshine on its back, and with the wings of morning, a solitary crow from the grove was seen vigorously flying toward Omigawa as if he were an angel heralding the approach of day.

Omigawa was still surrounded by a grey morning mist, but everything on this side was already awake. Volumes of smoke were curling up from a little cottage; a noisy flock of ducks just turned out and scratching their webbed feet on the frost, jumped into the water breaking the golden sheet of the reflected sunshine into a thousand pieces; little birds were twittering and chirping in the willow-trees by the stream, the villagers, who had just got up, came down to the river with frosted breath. They washed their faces in the stream and bowing in the direction of Mt. Tsukuba far away, they worshipped with clasped hands. I thought within myself, "Ah what a glorious sight it is" (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."